COMPLIANCE COMPONENT

Revised: 09/25/06

DEFINITION	
Name	Templates
Description	A template is a set of pre-designed formats for text and graphics on which new content pages and Web sites can be based. These pre-designed formats can be known as master pages (.master) or templates (.dwt) and can utilize an editable content placeholder. There may be other extensions for template formats. A template can even be as simple as a layout with "server-side includes" that is set up to be copied and saved as an alternate named HTML document.
Rationale	Templates allow a Web designer to construct a site that can be flexible, easy to update, and provide consistency and continuity between Web pages. Templates give content providers a means to implement their copy within a pre-designed format/layout without requiring design knowledge.
Benefits	Templates can enhance productivity allowing some members of the team to focus on the format of the pages while other members of the team create new pages and revise the content without changing the formatted layout. Designers can make changes to the overall design of the site quickly by revising the template file directly, if server-side includes and/or master pages were implemented properly. The pages that are linked to the template file have the potential to be automatically updated allowing for site-wide modifications.

ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURE LEVELS	
Specify the Domain Name	Interface
Specify the Discipline Name	Branding
Specify the Technology Area Name	Common Elements
Specify the Product Component Name	

COMPLIANCE COMPONENT TYPE	
Document the Compliance Component Type	Guideline
Component Sub-type	

COMPLIANCE DETAIL	
State the Guideline, Standard or Legislation	A typical strategy to this standardization is: 1. Choose a Web template system with which to maintain the Web site; 2. Specify the "presentation standards" through Web templates; and 3. Specify and update the content.

	On template elements (local scale):
	All-page template: The entire page layout is a single template. It can be used as a "general layout background" (mask). Example: an "all-page template" consists of a fixed header, navigation, footer and a content placeholder. *Block template*: Only a part (segment, component or region) of the page is the template-layout block. Example: A pre-defined object such as a "menu box". On Web site (global scale): *Strongly template-oriented Web site*: The database can receive only "pure contents" (ex. text fed by the Web site editors), not design (ex. text colors, font faces, positions, etc.). The "pure content" does not affect structure or diagramation, only "template rules" can do (customize) this. *Weakly template-oriented Web site*: Content can affect design, can alter structure and diagramation. Web site editors have more freedom, but the Web site has little standardization.
Document Source Reference #	

Compliance Sources			
Name		*Web site*	http://www.macromedia.com http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_template#Basic_concepts
Contact Information			
Name		*Web site*	
Contact Information			

KEYWORDS

List Keywords	Template, standard, placeholder, design, server-side includes, block, content, layout, content maintenance, all-page, Web site editing

COMPONENT CLASSIFICATION				
Provide the Classification	☐ *Emerging*	☒ *Current*	☐ *Twilight*	☐ *Sunset*
Sunset Date				

COMPONENT SUB-CLASSIFICATION		
Sub-Classification	Date	Additional Sub-Classification Information
☐ *Technology Watch*		
☐ *Variance*		
☐ *Conditional Use*		

Rationale for Component Classification	
Document the Rationale for Component Classification	

Migration Strategy	
Document the Migration Strategy	
Impact Position Statement	
Document the Position Statement on Impact	
CURRENT STATUS	
Provide the Current Status	☐ *In Development* ☐ *Under Review* ☒ *Approved* ☐ *Rejected*
AUDIT TRAIL	

Creation Date		*Date Approved / Rejected*	11/28/06
Reason for Rejection			
Last Date Reviewed		*Last Date Updated*	
Reason for Update			